



TOWN AND PORT OF DOVER

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


for the year 1956

CYRIL F. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health



Index

COMMITTEE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
STAFFS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
REPORT, MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH					...	...	...	3
VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS						...	...	4-8
GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES	...					...	...	9-12
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA					...	...	...	13-20
HOUSING	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21-24
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD					...	...	...	25-31
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	...		...	...	...	...	...	32-38
METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS				...	...	...	...	39
REPORT, PORT MEDICAL OFFICER				...	...	...	...	41-55



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29167127>

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(To 1st June, 1956)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR S. F. KINGSLAND, J.P.)

Chairman :
ALDERMAN (Mrs.) E. LONG

Members :
ALDERMAN (MAJOR) G. R. ROWE
COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) A. F. BRAZIER
COUNCILLOR E. A. BUSHELL
COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) D. BUSHELL
COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) E. M. S. COATSWORTH
COUNCILLOR G. E. GASKEN
COUNCILLOR F. A. HOLMES, J.P.
COUNCILLOR F. W. MARSH
COUNCILLOR W. T. MUGE
COUNCILLOR A. H. NEWLAND
COUNCILLOR E. WESTON

(from 1st June, 1956)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(ALDERMAN J. WILLIAMS, C.C., J.P.)

Chairman :
ALDERMAN (Mrs.) E. LONG

Members :
ALDERMAN (MAJOR) G. R. ROWE
COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) A. F. BRAZIER
COUNCILLOR E. A. BUSHELL
COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) D. BUSHELL
COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) E. M. S. COATSWORTH
COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) A. E. GALVIN
COUNCILLOR G. E. GASKEN
COUNCILLOR F. W. MARSH
COUNCILLOR W. T. MUGE
COUNCILLOR A. H. NEWLAND
COUNCILLOR E. WESTON

OFFICERS AND STAFF

Clerk to the Authority

JAMES A. JOHNSON

Medical :

C. F. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port: Medical Inspector of Aliens.

T. J. NICHOLL, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port: (Temporary appointment—for Relief duties only).

Port and Aliens Nurse :

MRS. K. A. WALKER, C.M.B., and General Training. (Resigned 28.9.56).

Senior Public Health Inspector—Borough and Port :

J. G. B. WHORWELL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. (Retired 31.1.56).

B. C. MIDDLEBROOK, Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. (Appointed with effect from 1.2.56).

District Public Health Inspectors—Borough and Port :

F. W. BROMLEY, Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. (Resigned 14.10.56).

P. A. SLATER, Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection.

E. J. HACKER, Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. (Appointed with effect from 3.12.56).

V. E. CARR, Cert. S.I.J.B. (Appointed with effect from 1.2.56).

Public Analysts :

E. M. HAWKINS, F.R.I.C., Part Time.

C. H. WORDSWORTH, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Part Time.

Clerical Staff :

E. J. ROGERS.

MISS B. HAMILTON.

R. H. CUFF (Appointed with effect from 1.2.56)

Rodent Operator :

A. J. HUSK.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BROOK HOUSE, DOVER.

To: *The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Dover.*

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the public health of the Borough for the year 1956.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 35,370.

The Birth Rate of 17.0 per 1,000 of the population and the Death Rate of 10.7 compare favourably with the corresponding rates for the previous year (15.4 and 10.1 respectively) and for the country as a whole (15.7 and 11.7 respectively).

Infant mortality showed a decrease from 32 per 1,000 live births in 1955 to 17 for the year under review; the rate for England and Wales was 23.8.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Deaths from cancer numbered 80 of which 23 were from lung cancer giving a mortality rate of 0.65 per 1,000 of the population for this type of the disease compared with 0.38 in 1955 and 0.4 for England and Wales. The generally increasing mortality from cancer of the lung is attributed mainly to excessive smoking acting as an important causative factor. Cigarette smoking is specially indicated and wise discouragement of this habit among the younger generation is therefore indicated together with a stricter observance of the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to persons under sixteen years of age.

Although the death rate from respiratory tuberculosis declined during the year from 0.2 per 1,000 of the population to 0.1, the incidence of the disease rose from 0.78 per 1,000 to 1.0. Thus it would seem that still greater efforts are required in the campaign against this preventable disease. In this connection the Mass Miniature Radiography unit of the Regional Hospital Board paid a routine visit to the town in December and sessions were in progress at the end of the year.

The acute infectious diseases were not generally conspicuous during the year though influenza was more prominent than usual in the early months. The infection gave rise to pneumonia in a number of cases and influenza Virus A was identified among them.

An item of note relating to sanitary conditions during the year was the setting up of apparatus for the measurement of atmospheric pollution. Details of this and the first results will be found in the Section dealing with the sanitary circumstances of the area.

I am indebted to the Chairman, Alderman Mrs. E. Long, and members of the Health Committee for their support in the work of the Department throughout the year. My thanks are also due to the Senior Public Health Inspector for his co-operation and to the Department's Senior Clerk for his assistance in the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. F. LYNCH,
Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1957.

SECTION A—VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,979.35 acres
POPULATION	1931	...	...	...	...	...	41,097
	1951 (Preliminary Census Figures)	...	...	...	...	...	35,217
	1956 (Estimated Mid-Year Population)	...	...	...	...	...	35,370
Rateable Value (1956/57 Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£450,000
Sum Represented by Penny Rate (1956/57)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,875

UNEMPLOYMENT

I am indebted to the Manager of the Employment Exchange for the following information :—

“ The number of men and women registered as unemployed at this office on the 10th December, 1956, (the nearest statistical date to the end of the year) was as follows :—

MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
314	172	486

This is an increase of 105 men and 51 women as compared with December 1955.

Unemployment has been on the increase since December due to a variety of causes, such as general trade depression, credit squeeze and hire purchase restrictions, and oil and petrol rationing. Our figures relate to Dover Borough, Dover Rural District and Aylesham, but the increase is reflected from all over the South-Eastern Region, covering London, Kent, Surrey and Sussex.”

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1956

(Compared with Statistics for Years 1954 and 1955)

(All rates shown for 1956 are calculated on the Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of 35,370).

NOTE :—

Comparability Factors are factors derived by the Registrar General from the final 1951 Census populations in order to make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distributions of the local population differs from that for England and Wales. After multiplying the crude birth and death rates for the area by this comparability factor, the rates so adjusted are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for other areas.

Registered Live Births (Corrected for inward and outward transfers)

1954	1955	1956
585	532	603

1956

Legitimate
Illegitimate

Total	Males	Females
569	298	271
34	12	22
603	310	293

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 of estimated population)

Comparability factor — 1.00

	1954	1955	1956
Crude and Adjusted	17.01	15.42	17.05
Legitimate live births per 1,000 of estimated population,			16.09
Illegitimate live births per 1,000 of estimated population,			0.96

Stillbirths

	1956			1955		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	12	7	5	10	3	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—	1	—	1
	12	7	5	11	3	8

Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths)

1954	1955	1956
16.81	20.26	19.51

Registered Deaths (Corrected for inward and outward transfers)

	1954	1955	1956
Males	191	185	195
Females	156	194	187
Totals	347	379	382

Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)

Comparability factor — 0.99

	1954	1955	1956
Crude	10.1	11.0	10.80
Adjusted for comparative purposes ...	9.3	10.1	10.70

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age

	1954	1955	1956
All infants per 1,000 live births... ..	21	32	17

Specially Recorded Deaths

	1954	1955	1956
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	68	71	80
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	1	—

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, 1956: Males 310; Females 293; = 603

TOTAL DEATHS, 1956: Males 195; Females 187; = 382

TABLE 1

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS, CANCER AND MATERNAL CAUSES, AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1956 COMPARED WITH FIGURES (PROVISIONALLY BASED ON QUARTERLY RETURNS) FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

	DOVER	ENGLAND & WALES
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population	
BIRTHS :		
Live Births	17.05	15.7
Still Births	0.34	0.37
	19.51 (a)	22.96 (a)
DEATHS :		
All Causes	10.7 (b)	11.7
Tuberculosis (i) Respiratory ...	0.11	0.11
(ii) Other	0.028	0.012
Cancer (i) Lungs and Bronchus ...	0.65	0.407
(ii) Other	1.612	1.668
	Rates per 1,000 related Live Births	
All causes under 1 year of age ...	17.0	23.8
	Notification Rates per 1,000 Home Population	
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected):		
Scarlet Fever... ..	0.40	0.72
Diphtheria	—	0.00
Typhoid Fever	—	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.01
Acute pneumonia	1.16	0.57
Dysentery	—	1.10
Poliomyelitis: (i) Paralytic ...	—	0.04
(ii) Non-Paralytic	—	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.06	0.25
Tuberculosis: (i) Respiratory ...	1.02	0.71
(ii) Meninges and C.N.S. ...	0.03	0.01
(iii) Other	0.10	0.08
Meningococcal Infection	—	0.03
Whooping Cough	2.23	2.07
Measles	1.64	3.52
Erysipelas	0.03	0.10
Smallpox	—	—
	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
Puerperal Pyrexia	3.15 (c)	16.31
MATERNAL MORTALITY ...	—	0.56

(a) Rates per 1,000 total live and still births.

(b) Adjusted for comparative purposes.

(c) This rate is based on the number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia and the total number of births, live and still, registered in the Borough.

TABLE 2

CAUSE OF DEATH, BY AGE GROUPS, IN THE BOROUGH OF DOVER DURING 1956

Causes of Death		—1		1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—45		45—65		65—75		75+		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4.	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	2	1	3	2	10	4	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung & bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	9	1	2	1	21	2	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	8	8
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	6	5	—	7	6	6	15	18	18	18
15.	Leukaemia and aleukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
16.	Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	5	8	10	23	18	34	34
18.	Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	15	14	15	5	38	21	21
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	4	2	7	7
20.	Other heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	7	7	12	21	3	22	32	32
21.	Other circulatory diseases...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	3	4	8	8
22.	Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	7	5	9	8	8	8
24.	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	7	5	16	5	5	5
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	3	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	2	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	2	5	6	12	14
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
34.	All other accidents ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	2	3	6	8	8
35.	Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS		3	7	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	3	7	6	50	22	49	54	82	93	195	187

TABLE 3
MORTALITY IN RELATION TO SEASON

Month	Total Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births
January ...	47	15.95	1	19.9
February ...	44	14.93	—	—
March ...	35	11.87	1	19.9
April ...	39	13.23	3	59.7
May ...	31	10.52	—	—
June ...	17	5.77	—	—
July ...	28	9.50	1	19.9
August ...	30	10.18	2	39.8
September ...	32	10.86	1	19.9
October ...	20	6.79	—	—
November ...	31	10.52	1	19.9
December ...	28	9.50	—	—

TABLE 4
WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Age Groups	Wards													
	Barton		Castle		Hough- ham		Town and Pier		River		St. Bart's.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	3	7
1 & under 5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
5 & under 15	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15 & under 25	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3
25 & under 45	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	7	6
45 & under 65	6	2	4	—	9	8	5	1	14	8	11	3	49	22
65 & under 75	8	13	2	6	11	6	3	6	13	15	12	8	49	54
75 & over	19	20	8	10	15	22	8	9	17	21	15	11	82	93
Totals	33	39	15	19	40	40	16	18	50	47	40	24	194	187

Total excludes 1 'M' death (45—65) of Turkish nationality.

SECTION B—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. LABORATORY FACILITIES:

Facilities for the bacteriological, biological and biochemical examination of specimens are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone, and the Hospital Laboratory, Buckland Hospital, Dover.

Messrs. E. M. Hawkins, F.R.I.C., and C. H. Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., are the duly appointed Public Analysts to the Borough and Port, undertaking all chemical analyses of food, etc. and the testing of heat-treated milks.

2. AMBULANCE SERVICE:

This service is operated and administered by the Kent County Council, the ambulance station being at "Westmount," Folkestone Road, Dover. By courtesy of the County Medical Officer the following details are included of the service provided by the Station during 1956: the figures relate to the area covered by the Dover station, which is very much wider than the Borough and cannot be clearly defined :—

Total number of patients	...	...	18,061
Total number of journeys	...	...	4,934
Total mileage	...	...	95,941

3. MORTUARY SERVICE:

The mortuary service continued to be operated as in previous years and, during 1956, five bodies were received.

4. MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING SERVICES:

These services are administered by the County Medical Officer by whose courtesy the following figures in regard to the year's work are included :—

(a) County Midwifery Service:

No. of midwives	...	...	...	6
No. of births attended	...	...	...	339

(b) County Home Nursing Service:

No. of Home Nurses	...	...	...	4
No. of Patients attended	...	...	...	507
No. of attendances (including casual visits)	...	...	...	16,179

5. PUBLIC BATHS:

Slipper Baths, with facilities comprising three baths and two showers, are available in Maison Dieu Gardens for public use.

6. HOSPITAL FACILITIES:

These are provided at (a) The Royal Victoria Hospital for surgical cases (b) The Buckland Hospital for general medical and maternity cases and (c) The Infectious Diseases Hospital for infectious cases except smallpox, for which accommodation is provided at the River Hospital (Long Reach) Dartford, Kent. All are now under the administration of the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

7. NURSING HOME REGISTRATIONS—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936:

There were no nursing homes registered in the town.

8. CLINICS AND WELFARE CENTRES:

The following specialist and consultant services are provided by the Kent County Council, as the Local Health and Education Authority, and by the Regional Hospital Board at the Dover Group of Hospitals.

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare:

Ante-natal:

Brook House	2nd & 4th Tuesday in month, 10 a.m. Tuesdays, 3 p.m. (Relaxation)
-------------	-----	-----	--

Infant Welfare:

Brook House	...	...	Monday, 2—4 p.m. Wednesday, 2—4 p.m. Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
Crabble Court, River	...	...	Wednesday, 2—4 p.m. Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
St. Nicholas Church, Buckland Estate	...	...	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.

Dental:

See under School Health Service.

Women's Welfare:

Brook House	1st Friday in month, 10 a.m. (Nursing mothers only)
-------------	-----	-----	--

(b) Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination:

Brook House—

Immunisation	...	...	Wednesday, 2—3.30 p.m.
Vaccination	...	...	Wednesday, 2—3.30 p.m.

Crabble Court, River—

Immunisation	...	...	Thursday, 2.30 p.m.
Vaccination	...	...	Thursday, 2 p.m. By appointment.

St. Nicholas Church, Buckland Estate—

Immunisation	...	...	Tuesday, 3—4 p.m.
Vaccination	...	...	Tuesday, 3—4 p.m.

(c) School Health Services:

(i) Minor Ailments	R.V.H.	Every Saturday a.m.
(ii) Ophthalmic	R.V.H.	By appointment
(iii) Dental	Astor Dental Clinic	Daily

(NOTE:—For the treatment of children in attendance at maintained schools, expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age).

(iv) Child Guidance	Clinic, 51 London Road, Canterbury.	By appointment.
---------------------	---	-----------------

(v) Speech Therapy	Speech Therapy Clinic, Victoria Park, Deal, or Baker Road, Cheriton, Folkestone.	By appointment.
--------------------	---	-----------------

(d) Regional Hospital Board:

As detailed in my Report for 1955 except that the time of the Dermatology Clinic is now 2 p.m. in lieu of 2.30 p.m.

NOTE:—R.V.H. — Royal Victoria Hospital.

9. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951: SECTION 47.

Five new cases referred from various sources to the Medical Officer of Health with a view to compulsory removal from their homes under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, were investigated during the year. All were females, mostly aged and living alone. In two cases no action was indicated; in two others alternative accommodation was obtained on a voluntary basis and in the remaining one, where the patient was bedfast, every effort was made to obtain the domiciliary services required and the case was still under supervision at the end of the year.

Statutory action for the removal of one aged female person was found necessary, however. This was a case which had been assisted and under regular supervision by the Department since the previous year. As she was becoming progressively worse a Court Order was obtained for her removal to West View, Tenterden, where she subsequently died.

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1937: MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Medical examinations for Superannuation purposes are undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 22 such exmainations were requested and were carried out as follows :—

<i>Department:</i>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Borough Engineer's	...	...		3	4
Borough Treasurer's	...	...		3	1
Town Clerk's	...	...	...	3	—
Library and Museum	...	...		1	2
Health	...	...	...	1	1
Estates	...	...	...	2	—
Entertainments and Publicity	...			—	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				13	9
				<hr/>	<hr/>

SECTION C—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The area of the Borough is 3,979.35 acres and the following figures relating to the various types of properties on the Valuation Roll for the area have been supplied by the Borough Treasurer:—

Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	10,417
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	18
Local Authority premises	...	...	...	...	85
Others (including Business and Industrial	...	...	...	...	1,458

WATER SUPPLY:

With the exception of ten, all dwellinghouses in the Borough are supplied by public water mains and routine monthly samples from the piped supplies taken for bacteriological examination continued to give highly satisfactory results.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:

Apart from the laying of new sewers in conjunction with the development of new building estates, there were no major alterations in the drainage and sewerage systems in the district. At the end of 1956 all but 92 of the dwellings were connected to the main sewers; of the 92 exceptions, 75 had water carriage systems to cesspools, etc. and 17 had pail closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The removal of household and trade refuse is carried out under the administration of the Borough Engineer. Disposal is by controlled tipping at the Old Charlton Road site which was brought into operation in 1955. No nuisances were reported from the tip which was also free from any rat infestation.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT—Report by the Senior Public Health Inspector.

(a) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS:

<i>Nature</i>				<i>Inspections and Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses (Housing and Public Health Acts)				
...	...	...	...	3,766
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	15
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	8
Public Institutions	...	...	...	13
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	98
Shops Act	...	...	...	2
Places where food is sold or prepared	...	...	...	1,539
Milk and Dairies Regulations—				
Registered Dairies	...	...	...	54
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations—				
Pasteurising Plants, etc.	...	...	...	30
Factories Act (including Outworkers)	...	...	...	89
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	381
Other Matters	...	...	...	453
				<u>6,448</u>

(b) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR:				
Informal notices ...	...	...	...	272
Statutory notices	...	...	...	42
				<hr/> 314 <hr/>

(c) RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES:				
Notices served during 1956	...	...		314
Notices standing over at end of 1955	...			64
				<hr/> 378 <hr/>
Total Notices complied with	...	...		263
Informal and Statutory notices cancelled				
by subsequent alternative action	...			38
Notices standing over at end of 1956	...			77
				<hr/> 378 <hr/>

ANALYSIS OF NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR:

		<i>Statutory :</i>	<i>Informal:</i>
Housing Act, 1936: s.9	...	3	2
Public Health Act, 1936:			
(a) Repair	... ..	2	48
(b) Drainage	... ..	—	2
(c) Miscellaneous	...	—	8
Food Hygiene Regulations	...	—	10
Prevention of Damage by Pests			
Act	... ..	—	1
Milk and Dairies Regulations		—	1
		<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 72 <hr/>

(d) CONDITIONS REMEDIED AS RESULT OF NOTICES SERVED:

Defects in, or nuisances arising from :—	Re-newed	Re-paired	Clean-sed	Remed-ied	Pro-vided
Drainage :—					
(a) Drains	5	22	12	—	3
(b) Sewers	1	2	—	—	—
(c) Cesspools	—	—	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommoda-tion :—					
(a) W.C. Pans	20	3	—	—	5
(b) Urinals	2	—	—	—	2
(c) Flushing cisterns...	4	16	—	—	—
Other Sanitary Fittings:—					
(a) Baths	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Lavatory basins ...	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Sinks	4	3	—	—	—
Ventilation	—	—	—	—	8
Cleanliness	—	—	6	—	—
Roofing :—					
(a) Roof	2	74	—	—	—
(b) Chimney Stack ...	—	14	—	—	—
(c) R.W.G. & D.P. ...	9	56	2	—	—
Floors (including skirt-ing)	—	38	—	—	—
Walls :—					
(a) External	—	40	—	—	—
(b) Internal	—	35	—	—	—
Ceilings	6	16	—	—	—
Windows :—					
(a) Frames	2	34	—	—	—
(b) Sashes	2	12	—	—	—
(c) External sill ...	4	15	—	—	—
Doors	2	20	—	—	—
Dampness :—					
(a) Rising	—	—	—	14	—
(b) Penetration ...	—	—	—	75	—
Firegrates :—					
(a) Cooking	3	5	—	—	—
(b) Others	2	14	—	—	—
Paving of yard ...	8	11	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution ...	—	—	—	2	—
Offensive Accumulations	—	—	—	8	—
Miscellaneous Matters ...	—	—	—	50	—

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

(1) *Measurement:*

With the approval of the Town Council, measurement of atmospheric pollution on a minimum scale at selected sites in the Borough was initiated. Care was exercised in the selection of the sites to ensure the inclusion of the areas of the town considered likely to be most affected having regard to the proximity of possible sources of pollution, the actual siting being decided upon with the advice and assistance of

a member of the staff of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Two deposit gauges, recording the amount of deposited matter, both soluble and insoluble and indicating the general level of pollution from most of the impurities found in the air, were obtained, as were two lead peroxide instruments for the purpose of estimating atmospheric sulphur activity.

The instruments were located at :—

- (i) Meteorological Station, Sea Front—One Deposit Gauge and one Lead Peroxide Instrument.
- (ii) Factory, Charlton Green—One Lead Peroxide Instrument.
- (iii) Warden’s Post, London Road/Cherry Tree Avenue—One Deposit Gauge.

Monthly observations, undertaken by the Senior Public Health Inspector, were commenced on 1st September, the analysis of the specimens being carried out by the Public Analyst who reported the following results for the four months from September to December :—

(a) DEPOSIT GAUGES:

Site	Meteorological Station				London Road			
Month	R.	I.D.	S.D.	T.S.D.	R.	I.D.	S.D.	T.S.D.
September	1.9	10.6	14.7	25.3	2.6	7.9	4.2	12.1
October	2.2	20.1	17.4	37.5	2.2	7.1	8.4	15.5
November	0.61	7.45	8.36	15.81	0.69	6.20	7.07	13.27
December	2.38	12.16	29.33	41.49	2.71	7.34	10.27	17.61

R.
I.D.
S.D.
T.S.D.

= Rainfall — inches per month.
= Insoluble Deposits
= Soluble Deposits
= Total Solids

} tons per month per square mile.

(b) LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS:

			SULPHUR COMPOUNDS—mg. per day per 100 sq. cm. standard PbO ₂ .	
Month			Meteorological Station	Charlton Green
September	...	...	0.68	0.69
October	...	...	1.42	1.32
November	...	...	1.44	2.06
December	...	...	1.13	1.67

During these four months, it was impossible, owing to circumstances beyond control, to obtain accurate recordings of wind-direction and speeds; however, note was made each morning at 9 a.m. of the wind direction and the south-westerly and north-easterly influences prevailed as follows :—

	<i>South-Westerly:</i>	<i>North-Easterly:</i>
September	17 days	13 days
October	24 days	7 days
November	19 days	11 days
December	23 days	8 days

(2) *Investigation:*

The following is a summary of the action taken during the year to abate nuisances arising from pollution of the atmosphere :—

Buckland Paper Mill: The chimney of this factory was again the source of considerable nuisance in the early part of the year arising from the emission of black smoke. During a series of eight one-hour observations there was an average emission per hour of 11.5 minutes black smoke, 27.8 minutes moderate smoke and 25.7 minutes none or slight smoke, the highest emission of black smoke in one hour being 21.25 minutes. Following an interview with the Chief Engineer, who pleaded old and inefficient plant and difficulty of obtaining suitable fuel, an improvement in the position was noted; a further series of observations gave the following average emissions of smoke in minutes per hour:—black 1.5, moderate 27.5, none or slight 31. In August, however, the Company were able to bring into operation their new steam raising plant comprising a Clark Chapman water tube boiler with a chain grate automatic stoker and using Betteshanger washed coal, since when no nuisance has been caused.

Cross Channel Shipping: In May of the year under review complaints were received regarding the emission of smoke and smuts from ships berthing at and leaving the Admiralty Pier and Ferry Dock. On his attention being drawn to the nuisance caused, the Divisional Shipping Manager gave instructions to the masters of the British Railways' ships to keep to the absolute minimum the amount of smoke emitted from the ships, while the owners of the French vessels were also asked to co-operate in a similar manner. No further nuisance from this source was observed for a period of five or six months, and then there was a recurrence of nuisance from one of the vessels. On two occasions intervention was necessary to stop the excessive emission of smoke from this particular vessel following which the instructions mentioned above were reiterated.

Coal Wharf, Union Street: After a lapse of several years, there was again occasion to investigate complaints of coal dust from the above Wharf. After representations to the Wharf Manager, an improvement was noted and no further complaints were received or nuisances observed to the end of the year under review.

Paint Spraying: Considerable nuisances from paint fumes was experienced in certain of the houses in Castle Street, the nuisance emanating from a paint spraying works. This nuisance had arisen in 1955 but was temporarily abated by the fixing of baffles with water jets over the exhaust fans from the paint shop. Following representations to the Company, sheet metal trunking from the exhaust fans was carried up the rear wall and along the roof of the premises in a direction away from Castle Street and from observations since made it appears that this action successfully abated the nuisance.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

No nuisances were noted during the year at either of the two premises used for the trade of Rag and Bone Dealer.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There were none in the Borough.

SHOPS ACT, 1950:

Two informal notices were outstanding at the beginning of the year, both with regard to inadequate heating facilities; one was complied with, while the second was cancelled consequent upon the closure of the business.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951:

Two licences were in force under the Act in respect of the keeping of a Pet Shop, the general conditions attaching to the licences conforming with the model conditions recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations.

DISINFESTATION—VERMIN AND OTHER PESTS (excluding rodents):

(a) Council Houses treated	...	...	18
Total number of treatments	...	...	23
(b) Other premises and houses treated	...	...	66
Total number of treatments	...	...	94

The disinfestations were again mainly on account of ants, cockroaches, flies, etc.; flea infestations were as numerous as in 1955 but bed bug infestations were very few and far between.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951:

Two premises within the Borough were registered under the provisions of Section 1 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS—SECTION 269, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936:

One licence was in force authorising the use of land within the Borough as a site for moveable dwellings.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937:

(i) *Registered Factories:*

With mechanical power	...	...	...	...	166
Without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	34
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by					
Local Authority	...	...	...	...	15
					<hr/> 215 <hr/>

(ii) *Inspections:*

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. of written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
Factories with mechanical power	62	2	—
Factories without mechanical power	3	—	—
Other premises	18	3	—
Total ...	<hr/> 83 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

(iii) *Defects:*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>				<i>Number of cases in which Prosecutions were insti- tuted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M.</i>	<i>by Inspector</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Inadequate Ventilation	—	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
Insufficient ...	3	4	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 7 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

RODENT CONTROL:

The complaints received during the year in respect of rat and/or mice infestations numbered 158; in dealing with these, with 9 infestations notified as a result of independent investigations by the Department and in carrying out surveys, the rodent operator paid a total of 2,060 visits to 846 premises.

Actual disinfection measures comprised the treatment of 4 major rat infestations, 59 minor rat infestations and 104 mice infestations. The following table shows the classification of premises visited and treated :—

	<i>Premises Visited:</i>	<i>Total Visits:</i>	<i>Rat infestations treated:</i>		<i>Mice Infestations treated:</i>
			<i>Major</i>	<i>Minor:</i>	
Local Authority Pro-					
properties ...	48	121	—	11	3
Dwellinghouses ...	529	1242	—	43	82
Business Premises ...	261	655	2	5	19
Agricultural Property	8	42	2	—	—

SEWER TREATMENT:

Two sewer treatments were carried out during the year, the first in the spring, the second in the autumn. The first treatment was preceded by the testbaiting of 98 manholes in areas previously reported clear, 10 “complete” and 12 “part” takes of bait being recorded.

The results obtained from the two treatments were as follows :—

		No. Manholes Baited:	Prebait takes:		Poisoned Bait Takes:
			“C”	“P”	
Treatment No. 1	...	214	30	48	79
Treatment No. 2	...	135	31	34	65

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS:

No legal proceedings were instituted under the provisions of the Public Health Act and other Acts mentioned in this Section of the Report.

SECTION D—HOUSING

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES:

A.	(i)	Number of Dwelling houses inspected for defects (Housing or Public Health Acts)	458
	(ii)	Number of inspections in relation thereto	2,068
	(iii)	Number unfit for human habitation	34
	(iv)	Number of otherwise defective houses	164
B.		Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit by informal action	123
C.		Statutory action under Housing and Public Health Acts :—	
	(i)	Number of houses in respect of which formal notices were served :—	
	(a)	Under Housing Acts	6
	(b)	Under Public Health Act	12
	(ii)	Number of houses rendered fit during the year in consequence of formal action :—	
	(a)	Under Housing Acts :—	
		By Owners	5
		By Local Authority in default	5
	(b)	Under Public Health Acts	13
	(iii)	Number of Houses in respect of which :—	
	(a)	Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, were made	6
	(b)	Closing Orders under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, were made	6
	(c)	Undertakings were accepted under Sub-section 3 of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, for the execution of works	1
	(d)	Closing Orders as to “ Part of Building ” under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, were made	1
	(e)	Representation was made for their inclusion in Clearance Areas (including 8 already the subject of Closing Orders)	25
	(f)	Statutory action was waived following the satisfactory completion of works	1
	(g)	Being owned by Local Authority, demolition to be effected	2
	(h)	Administrative action was in process on 31st December, 1956	2

2. SLUM CLEARANCE:

As stated in my Report previous to this, confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government was received early in the year of the Branch Street and Military Road Compulsory Purchase Orders with the slight modification in the case of the Branch Street Order excluding the two properties greyed.

In accordance with the local authority's proposals under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, detailed inspection was undertaken of the Chapel Hill and George Street Areas which provisionally comprised 29 houses in Chapel Hill and 7 houses in George Street. As anticipated in my 1955 report, some modification of the original proposal was found necessary; in this case the modification was to the extent of deleting four of the houses in Chapel Hill and all the seven in George Street from the Clearance Areas. To cover the remaining 25 properties in Chapel Hill it was found necessary to make seven separate Clearance Areas and representations to this end were made on the 3rd December, 1956, the areas being declared on the 28th December, 1956.

At the end of the year the overall position in respect of the carrying out of the slum clearance proposals, excluding action in respect of the individual unfit houses, could be summarised as follows :—

Estimated number at 31st December, 1955, of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936	177
(a) Number which, being included in operative Compulsory Purchase Orders, had been demolished by 31st December, 1956	21
(b) Number which, being included in operative Compulsory Purchase Orders, were awaiting demolition ...	45
(c) Number of houses now excluded from proposals by reason of modification of area found necessary after detailed inspection	11
(d) Number of houses in declared Clearance Areas ...	25
(e) Number of houses yet to be included in Clearance Areas (provisionally)	75

3. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES:

In addition to the houses reported demolished under the Slum Clearance procedure the following demolitions were also effected:—

Houses subject to:—

<i>Unfitness Orders</i>	9
1—6 (incl.) Russell Place;	
12 Clarence Street;	
Golden Cross Cottage, Golden Cross Passage;	
8 St. James's Street.	
<i>Demolition Orders</i>	4
38, 40, 42 & 44 River Street.	

4. RENT RESTRICTIONS:

Two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during 1956, but conditions in both cases did not warrant the issue of a certificate. Both applications were therefore refused.

5. OVERCROWDING, REHOUSING, ETC.:

In addition to the rehousing measures necessitated by the Slum Clearance Programme, recommendations in support of 44 applications for Corporation rehousing were made to the Estates Manager on health grounds including overcrowding, unfit and substandard accommodation, or other conditions prejudicial to health.

Rehousing of displaced tenants of sixteen houses in Slum Clearance Areas was effected, while at the 21st March, 1957, the position regarding the other applications mentioned, and recommended was as follows :—

Recommendations outstanding from previous year :—

“ Approved ”	...	11 families		
“ Not Approved ”	...	24 families	=	35
Recommendations made during 1956			=	44
				<u>79</u>
Rehoused	...	...	30	
“Approved” for Rehousing			8	
Rehoused under Slum Clearance	...	...	1	
No action	...	...	28	
Not now on Housing List			12	
			—	79
				<u>79</u>

It is noted that during the past four years no four-bedroomed Corporation houses have been erected, but 370 other dwellings have been provided during the period in the following categories :—

3-bedroomed	=	33.5%
2-bedroomed	=	60.2%
1-bedroomed	=	2.2%
Bed/Sitters	=	4.1%

There is an urgent need in certain cases of such four-bedroomed accommodation and sooner or later provision must be made to meet this need.

6. HOUSES COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR CONTRACT DURING 1956 :—

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information :—

(a) *Dwellings completed during 1956 :—*

By Local Authority :—

2-Bedroom houses	...	...	9
3-Bedroom houses	...	...	28

By Private Enterprise :—

2-Bedroom houses	...	...	12
3-Bedroom houses	...	...	10
4-Bedroom houses	...	...	1

—
60
=

(b) *Under Construction or Contract at 31st December, 1956 :—*

By Local Authority :—

Bed/sitting room flats	...	...	8
1-Bedroom flats	...	...	14
2-Bedroom flats	...	...	19
3-Bedroom flats	...	...	8
2-Bedroom houses	...	...	4
3-Bedroom maisonettes	...	...	4
3-Bedroom houses	...	...	6
2-Bedroom bungalows	...	...	8

By Private Enterprise :—

2-Bedroom houses	...	...	4
3-Bedroom houses	...	...	18

—
93
=

SECTION E—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. MILK SUPPLY:

(a) *Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949* :—

Six premises were registered as dairies although of these only two were in actual use for the processing and bottling of milk. Registered distributors numbered nineteen.

(b) (i) *Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949* :—

Dealer's Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" were issued to nine distributors within the Borough, while four supplementary licences were issued to retailers from outside the Borough. In all cases the milk was pasteurised and retailed as Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).

(ii) *Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949* :—

Of the three pasteurising plants licensed at the beginning of the year one was closed in March; of the two remaining, one, operated by the "Holder" process, treated an average of 320 gallons daily, while the second, on the "H.T.S.T." process, treated approximately 2,250 gallons daily. Dealer's licences numbered nine and supplementary licences five.

Regular sampling of the milk was undertaken to ensure its compliance with the requirements of the Regulations regarding freedom from bacterial contamination and the adequacy of the pasteurisation: all the samples taken in 1956 satisfied the prescribed tests.

	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Dealer's Pasteurisers ...	60	—	59	—
Dealer's	12	—	12	—
Dealer's Supplementary ...	15	—	13	—

(c) *Chemical Quality* :—

This is fully dealt with under the Section devoted to "Food Analysis."

(d) *School Milk Supplies* :—

By arrangement with the County Medical Officer and the Chief Inspector of the County Weights and Measures Department, sampling of the specially designated milk for biochemical examination has included samples from the supplies to schools; samples for chemical analyses have also been taken.

2. FOOD CONDEMNATION AND DISPOSAL :—

The following foodstuffs were condemned and taken on voluntary surrender in consequence of decomposition and contamination :—

	tons	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
Meat and Offal ...	1	0	1	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned goods ...	3	7	3	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish ...	—	3	0	7
Bacon ...	—	—	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese ...	—	—	1	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Other foods ...	1	7	2	0
	5	19	2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$

On no occasion during the year was it found necessary to resort to statutory powers for the condemnation and disposal of unsound food.

The method of disposal of the food condemned varies according to the nature of the food. Smaller parcels of meat and meat products capable of being dealt with locally are incinerated by Departmental staff in the Furnaces of local factory premises while the larger amounts are incinerated at the Refuse Disposal Works of the Folkestone Authority. Other condemned foods are efficiently buried under the surveillance of the Departmental staff at the Corporation Refuse tips, although in certain cases resort is also had to the incineration facilities at Folkestone.

Although the system of “ voluntary surrender ” has no statutory backing and does, in fact, impose considerable work on the Department, it is one which does ensure the adequate disposal of potentially dangerous foodstuffs.

3. FOOD PREMISES:

(a) *Number and type of food premises within the Borough as at 31st December, 1956:—*

Bakers ...	25
Butchers ...	31
Cooked Meats ...	6
Restaurants & Cafes ...	39
Grocers and Confectioners ...	128
Fishmongers, including fish frying establishments ...	28
Fruiterers and Greengrocers ...	34
Hotels and Public Houses ...	100
Wholesale Grocers ...	3
Mineral Water Dealers ...	2

1,539 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to premises used for the sale or preparation of food and of these visits 813 were directly concerned with inspections under the Food Hygiene Regu-

lations. The Regulations necessitated a complete re-survey of food premises and good progress was made to this end. Prior to the 1st January, 1956, food hygiene standards had depended on the operation of the old Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, on the Food Byelaws, and the voluntary adoption by the occupiers of food premises of "Codes of Practice" which had been the results of the activities of the Clean Food Campaign Committee some five or six years ago; incidentally, many of the recommendations contained in the "Codes of Practice" are to be found in the new Regulations and are, therefore, now statutorily enforceable. With the coming into operation of these Regulations, all premises known to come within their scope were visited and the occupiers handed a "Guide to the Food Regulations 1955," a booklet published by the Central Council for Health Education and intended to be of assistance to the food trader to understand his responsibilities and obligations under the new legislation; also distributed were copies of a poster intended for display on the premises and drawing the attention of food handlers to their responsibilities. Advice was at the same time given that the premises would ultimately be thoroughly surveyed and the new provisions discussed with the proprietor; it was hoped that in the interim period the proprietor of the business would take the opportunity provided by the Guide of acquiring a knowledge of the Regulations, thus avoiding unnecessary and too detailed explanation by the Public Health Inspector in the course of his survey.

As the result of inspections by the Departmental Staff, the following matters were adequately dealt with during the year :—

Lack of hot and/or cold water	...	...	10
Lack of hand basin	...	...	6
Structural and repair works required	...	...	8
Cleansing required	...	...	7
Dustbins to be provided	...	...	2
Accumulations...	...	...	2
Renewal of sink required	...	...	1
Absence of hand washing notices	...	...	2
Absence of nail brushes	...	...	1
Provision of grease-trap	...	...	1
Display of poultry unsatisfactory	...	...	1

While the Regulations supply ample statutory backing for the requirements essential to a clean and safe food supply, the principal objective must be, as has been recognised for many years, the education of the food handler and towards this end invaluable work can be done by the Inspectorial staff in the course of their routine duties.

(b) No proceedings relating to food premises were instituted during the year.

4. REGISTRATIONS—SECTION 16: FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:	
For the Sale of Ice-Cream	96
For the Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream	5

For the Storage of Ice-Cream	...	...	...	2
For the Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Food	...	...	...	57

5. FOOD ANALYSIS AND EXAMINATION:

134 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, 102 directly from the Department and 32 “ appeal to cow ” milk samples on behalf of this Authority by the County Inspectorate from farm premises outside the Borough.

The 102 samples included 51 of milk as follows :—

28 formal samples in course of delivery to the consumer.

14 formal samples in course of delivery from producer to distributor.

8 informal samples—milk in schools scheme.

1 informal sample following complaint of taste.

The remaining 51 samples all informally submitted comprised :—

Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	8
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	6
Pork Sausagemeat	...	...	...	...	6
Beef Sausagemeat	...	...	...	...	3
Jam	...	...	...	...	3
Sweets	...	...	...	...	3
Meat and Fish Pastes	...	...	...	...	3
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	...	2
Orange Squash	...	...	...	...	2
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	13

REMARKS:

(1) The samples of milk taken in course of delivery to the consumer, including those taken at the schools, were all reported to be genuine milks and the percentages of fat and non-fatty solids average 3.70 and 8.80 respectively.

(2) As in 1955, however, serious deficiencies subsequently established as natural deficiencies, were reported in a series of samples taken in course of delivery from the producer to the distributor in the spring months. Seven samples were reported as having deficiencies in fat content which ranged from 16% to 43.3% based on the presumptive standard for fatty solids. Notice having been received from the producer requesting that “ appeal to cow ” samples be taken, 32 such samples were submitted, 19 of morning production and 13 of evening production. Of the morning samples fifteen showed fat content of less than 2% and the four remaining samples gave results of 2.00%, 2.10%, 2.25% and 2.50%, the deficiencies ranging from 16.7% to 56.7%; three were also deficient in non-fatty solids, though not seriously so. Of the evening samples three just attained the presumptive standard of 3% for fat content, two were below 2%, the

remainder varying between 2.30% and 2.85%; all were satisfactory regarding non-fatty solids. On this evidence the Authority was precluded from any legal proceedings, but the seriousness of the deficiencies, both from the public health point of view and commercially, necessitated further investigation. The producer's herd totalled 88 cattle of which 83, 78 Fresian and 5 Guernsey, were in milk and it is well known that in the spring months, many Fresian herds give milk of low fat content. The producer sought the advice of the National Agricultural Advisory Service who attributed the main cause of the deficiencies to the first flush of spring grass; this the producer endeavoured to counteract by severe rationing. A subsequent series of seven formal samples showed a marked improvement with fat contents ranging from 3.10% to 3.80%: one of the samples had a non-fatty solids content (8.49%), fractionally below the presumptive standard of 8.50%, but the freezing point indicated that the sample was of genuine milk.

(3) The sample of milk submitted following the complaint of unusual taste, was examined only for the presence of extraneous matter. The Public Analyst reported the presence of mineral oil, in an amount too small, however, to be determined, and possibly arising from excess oil in either the capping machinery or roll of foil. The bottler was cautioned regarding the necessity for the prevention of a recurrence of the contamination.

(4) Other samples upon which the Public Analyst adversely commented were :—

(a) Orange Squash: This sample showed signs of fermentation due to the lack of preservative, only 20 parts per million of sulphite being found where 350 parts are permitted; the sugar and acid content were satisfactory. The sample was submitted from Hospital stocks which were subsequently withdrawn by the wholesalers.

(b) Sugar: This informal sample was submitted following a complaint of "salty" taste, which was easily explained since the Public Analyst found that salt was present to the extent of 1.93%. Contamination probably occurred at the shop premises during the division of 2lb. packets, there being no evidence to show how it could otherwise have happened. The vendor was advised of the Public Analyst's findings and suitably cautioned.

(c) Jam: Consequent upon a complaint regarding fragments of glass found in a 1 lb. pot of jam, the Public Analyst was asked to examine further the pot of jam concerned; five small pieces of glass of varying size and having a total weight of 2.1 grains were found. Proceedings were instituted against the manufacturers.

6. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

Proceedings under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 were taken in the following three instances :—

- (i) Portion of cigarette in loaf: Case proved—manufacturers fined £20 and ordered to pay costs totalling £6 15s. 0d.

- (ii) Glass in Jam: Manufacturers pleaded guilty, were fined £20 and ordered to pay costs totalling £3 2s. 0d.
- (iii) Pebble in bun: Manufacturers pleaded guilty, were fined £10 and ordered to pay costs totalling £2 4s. 6d.

7. ICE CREAM:

(a) *The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953:*

Six samples were informally submitted, one being of local manufacture. All were reported to be highly satisfactory with contents well above the statutory minimum of 5% for fat, 10% for sugar and 7½% for milk solids other than fat. The fat contents, in fact, ranged from 10% to 13%, with an average of 11.9%.

(b) *The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations :*

Eighteen samples of ice cream were submitted for the methylene blue test and were graded as follows :—

	Grade:			
	I	II	III	IV
Manufactured at premises within the Borough ...	1	2	—	—
From manufacturers outside the Borough	12	2	1	—

8. FOOD POISONING:

(a) *Notifications (Corrected) Returned to Registrar General:*

1st Quarter:	2nd Quarter:	3rd Quarter:	4th Quarter	Total:
—	—	2	—	2

(b) Single Cases = 1 (Unknown cause)

(c) Outbreaks due to Identified Agents :—

Total Outbreaks	—	1
Total Cases	—	5*

Outbreak due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*.

* Only one case notified: notified patient admitted to hospital with P.U.O. and convulsions: transferred to Infectious Diseases Hospital as suspected Dysentery. *Salmonella typhi-murium* isolated four days after admission to hospital, the first faeces specimen being negative.

Remaining four cases, which excluded one symptomless excreter, ascertained during investigations.

(d) *Clinical features :*

Average interval ingestion to onset: (HRS)—Not known.

Main Symptoms, etc.: Vomiting, diarrhoea; (convulsions, one case)

Severity of Illness: Severe in one case.

Duration of Illness: With one exception symptoms present not more than three or four days. Excretion of organism persisted for some weeks in all cases.

(e) *Result of Laboratory Investigation (Summary):*

Cases: 5—faeces positive.

Food Handlers: One (included in five cases)—faeces positive.

Food Samples: One of sausagemeat—negative.

Other: Family outbreak—faeces from two symptomless members revealed one to be excreting salmonella typhi-murium.

(f) *Origin and Preparation of Food Causing Illness :*

Not known.

(g) *Place at which Food causing Illness was Consumed :*

Not known.

Estimated number of consumers at risk : 7

(h) *Probable Origin of Infection or Contamination of Food:*

Not known.

SECTION F—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED IN 1956 BY AGE GROUPS—CORRECTED

	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Ac. Enc. (P.I.)
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Under 1 year	—	—	3	4	—	1	—	—
1— 2 years	—	—	5	10	—	1	—	—
2— 3 years	—	—	3	13	1	1	—	—
3— 4 years	—	1	6	12	—	1	—	—
4— 5 years	—	—	17	14	3	1	—	1
5—10 years	—	—	23	25	4	6	—	—
10—15 years	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—
15—20 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
20—35 years	3	—	—	1	2	8	—	—
35—45 years	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
45—65 years	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—
65 years & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
TOTAL	3	2	58	79	14	41	1	1
Cases admitted to hospital	1	1	—	2	12	—	—	1

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES—CORRECTED

Disease	Barton	Castle	Hough- ham	Town and Pier	St. Bart's.	River	Other Noti- ficat- ions	Total Cases
Measles	19	2	6	10	1	20	—	58
Whooping Cough	6	2	12	6	4	49	—	79
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	3	3	5	1	14
Pneumonia	6	1	3	6	4	21	—	41
Acute Ence- phalitis (P.I.)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAL	33	7	22	26	12	97	2	199

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (CORRECTED) IN RELATION TO SEASON-1956
(Comparative figures for 1955 in italics)

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	1 <i>9</i>	— <i>2</i>	— <i>5</i>	3 <i>7</i>	— <i>3</i>	— <i>3</i>	1 <i>3</i>	2 <i>—</i>	1 <i>—</i>	2 <i>—</i>	3 <i>—</i>	1 <i>—</i>	14 <i>32</i>
Pneumonia	3 <i>10</i>	12 <i>11</i>	4 <i>3</i>	1 <i>2</i>	— <i>2</i>	3 <i>—</i>	— <i>2</i>	6 <i>2</i>	3 <i>1</i>	3 <i>3</i>	2 <i>3</i>	4 <i>—</i>	41 <i>39</i>
Erysipelas	— <i>1</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>1</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	1 <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>1</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	1 <i>3</i>
Whooping Cough ...	2 <i>3</i>	2 <i>19</i>	1 <i>21</i>	2 <i>28</i>	— <i>35</i>	4 <i>29</i>	11 <i>9</i>	7 <i>9</i>	12 <i>3</i>	21 <i>5</i>	14 <i>4</i>	3 <i>7</i>	79 <i>172</i>
Measles	9 <i>9</i>	4 <i>2</i>	2 <i>2</i>	1 <i>10</i>	1 <i>144</i>	1 <i>430</i>	— <i>352</i>	1 <i>85</i>	4 <i>4</i>	14 <i>1</i>	16 <i>—</i>	5 <i>1</i>	58 <i>1040</i>
Poliomyelitis (Non-Para.)	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>3</i>	— <i>4</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>7</i>
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>1</i>	— <i>3</i>	— <i>6</i>	— <i>1</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>11</i>
Food Poisoning	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>4</i>	— <i>4</i>	2 <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>48</i>	— <i>—</i>	2 <i>56</i>
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	— <i>—</i>	1 <i>1</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>2</i>	1 <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	1 <i>—</i>	— <i>1</i>	3 <i>4</i>
Dysentery	— <i>1</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>4</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>5</i>
Ac. Encephalitis (Post In- fectious)	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>1</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	1 <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	1 <i>1</i>
Malaria	— <i>1</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>—</i>	— <i>1</i>
TOTALS	15 <i>34</i>	19 <i>35</i>	7 <i>32</i>	7 <i>47</i>	1 <i>195</i>	9 <i>469</i>	14 <i>376</i>	17 <i>101</i>	20 <i>8</i>	40 <i>10</i>	37 <i>55</i>	13 <i>9</i>	199 <i>1371</i>

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CASES NOTIFIED, 1954, 1955 and 1956
—CORRECTED

Disease	Cases Notified 1954	Cases Notified 1955	Cases Notified 1956	Cases + or — (1955-1956)
Measles	6	1040	58	— 982
Whooping Cough	178	172	79	— 93
Scarlet Fever	44	32	14	— 18
Pneumonia	33	39	41	+ 2
Erysipelas	1	3	1	— 2
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	4	3	— 1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	56	2	— 54
Dysentery	7	5	—	— 5
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Para.)	2	11	—	— 11
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Para.)	2	7	—	— 7
Acute Encephalitis (Post-Inf.)	1	1	1	—
Acute Encephalitis (Inf.)	1	—	—	—
Malaria	—	1	—	— 1
TOTAL	287	1371	199	— 1172

DISINFECTION:

During the year, 60 rooms were disinfected in connection with infectious diseases including tuberculosis.

199 books from the Public Library, which had been exposed to infection, were disinfected.

Bedding and clothing were removed, as necessary, to Buckland Hospital for steam disinfection.

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION:

The Scheme for the immunisation of the child population against Diphtheria continued throughout the year under the administration of the Kent County Council and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following information :—

Number of children resident in the Borough of Dover, who during 1956 received

- (a) Primary Innoculations 512
- (b) Reinforcing Innoculations 522

The following table shows the total number of persons, in age groups, known to have received a primary course of injections since 1942.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Number of persons, in age groups, known to have received a primary course of injections since 1942

Age Group	Year															Totals at end of 1956
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
Under 1 year	—	—	—	1	1	5	76	37	35	36	31	57	82	72	108	0—4 years 1719
1— 2	86	103	96	173	206	249	505	341	199	307	326	329	315	267	271	
2— 3	114	72	30	91	211	56	42	65	40	86	49	78	44	50	45	
3— 4	92	59	23	21	25	10	17	22	17	16	24	25	19	17	15	
4— 5	101	58	12	11	24	7	7	10	10	11	13	14	6	7	16	
5— 6	61	47	9	29	26	18	6	17	10	25	17	25	13	12	13	5—14 years 4150
6— 7	84	56	4	17	32	35	2	33	6	9	12	13	9	2	7	
7— 8	68	44	2	9	9	54	1	36	3	11	7	8	4	4	7	
8— 9	53	45	3	6	14	41	1	8	3	5	3	2	5	5	7	
9—10	54	33	4	5	8	42	3	21	6	2	5	3	1	2	20	
10—11	49	36	3	27	22	30	1	21	5	3	—	—	2	1	2	
11—12	56	41	1	19	14	19	—	16	7	5	—	1	—	—	1	
12—13	41	40	1	5	11	5	—	5	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	
13—14	41	26	—	4	2	3	—	2	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	
14—15	19	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Total 1942-1956	919	680	188	418	605	574	661	634	341	532	487	555	503	439	512	8048

The totals at the end of 1956 represent only approximately the immunised population in these age groups as no account has been taken of removals or deaths which may have occurred.

VACCINATION—SMALLPOX:

By courtesy of the County Medical Officer, the following information has been furnished in regard to the vaccination against smallpox recorded in Dover during 1956.

Age at 31st December, 1956:

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and	Total
		years	years	over	
Number Vaccinated	244	138	14	18	414
Number Re-vaccinated	—	6	9	30	45

VACCINATION—POLIOMYELITIS:

I am informed by the County Medical Officer that the number of children vaccinated against poliomyelitis during 1956 was :—

Children receiving two injections	...	228
Children receiving one injection	...	10

These figures relate to children resident in the Dover Borough and Dover Rural areas, separate details being not yet available.

TUBERCULOSIS

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
(a) Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register as at 1st January, 1956	163	115	26	27
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1952 for first time during year	22	14	2	2
(c) Restored to Register ...	3	2	—	—
(d) Added to Register otherwise than by formal notification ...	3	10	—	—
(e) Cases Removed from Register during year, including recoveries or deaths (excluding deaths of un-notified cases) ...	27	17	2	2
(f) Cases on Register at end of 1956	164	124	26	27

Deaths of Un-notified Cases :— Nil.

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES NOTIFIED IN 1956

Age Periods	New Cases			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	—	—	—
5—	1	5	1	1
15—	6	2	1	—
25—	4	3	—	1
35—	3	3	—	—
45—	2	1	—	—
55—	1	—	—	—
65+	4	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	22	14	2	2

ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES IN 1956 OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

Age Periods	All Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	1	—
25—	—	—	—	—
35—	—	—	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—
55—	3	—	—	—
65+	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	4	—	1	—

PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925:

No action was necessary in regard to any tuberculous person employed in the Milk Trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: Section 172

No action was necessary with regard to the compulsory removal of tuberculosis patients to hospital during the year.

SECTION G. METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The following detailed information regarding the Meteorological conditions at Dover during 1956 has been furnished by the Borough Surveyor.

Month	Rainfall in Inches	Temperature				Sunshine—Hours		Mean Humidity
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Monthly Aggregate	Daily Mean	
January	5.80	52 °F.	31 °F.	46 °F.	36 °F.	69.4	2.2	85
February	2.51	49	16	35	27	62.3	2.1	85
March	0.44	57	26	48	38	160.7	5.2	77
April	0.74	58	31	49	39	189.8	6.3	74
May	0.34	72	37	60	47	252.9	8.2	72
June...	2.60	71	45	61	51	163.5	5.5	75
July	2.76	78	48	66	59	157.8	4.3	78
August	2.41	72	47	65	54	170.9	5.5	73
September	2.21	76	49	65	56	116.8	3.9	81
October	2.46	64	37	57	46	127.8	4.1	81
November	0.69	55	30	49	41	88.5	3.0	82
December	2.71	54	30	48	42	23.9	0.8	87
Year	25.67	78 °F.	16 °F.	54	45	1584.3	4.3	79
Comparative Figures 1955	28.91	81 °F.	24 °F.	55	45	1736.2	4.74	78



DOVER PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1956

C. F. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BROOK HOUSE,
DOVER.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BROOK HOUSE,
DOVER.

To: *The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Dover acting as the Port Health Authority of the Port of Dover.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the work of the Dover Port Health Authority for the year 1956, which report has been prepared on the lines indicated in the Ministry of Health Circular 33/52 dated 6th November, 1952.

The progressive increase noted during the post-war years in the amount of shipping entering the port has continued, and figures for the year in respect of both tonnage and number of vessels, compared with those recorded for 1946, have shown an increase of over 100 per cent., while passenger traffic has increased four-fold during the same period.

The incidence of infectious disease in ships arriving at the port during the year showed no unusual features and, in spite of many refugees arriving from Hungary and Egypt towards the end of the year, nothing untoward in the way of epidemic or quarantinable disease was encountered.

Although more ship inspections were carried out than during 1955, no nuisances or defects requiring notices were found.

There was a considerable increase in the amount of foodstuffs imported compared with imports in recent years. Details of consignments and results of inspections are described in the Section on Food Inspection.

Medical Inspection of Aliens showed a further increase in numbers of aliens arriving, but the main burden of the work was in the spread of scheduled arrivals which, at times, covered practically whole twenty-four hour periods during the summer season.

I have to thank H.M. Customs and Immigration Authorities, British Railways and other Departments associated with the work of the Port Health Department for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. F. LYNCH,

Medical Officer of Health.

MARCH, 1957.

SECTION II. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR
TABLE B

Ships from:	Number:	Tonnage:	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports ...	3,863	4,445,348	36*	88	11
Coastwise ...	454	185,593	—	68	—
TOTAL ...	4,317	4,630,941	36*	156	11

* Excluding vessels from cross-channel ports.

SECTION III. CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR
TABLE C

PASSENGER TRAFFIC	...	...	{	Number of Passengers	INWARDS	905,451
	...	...	{	Number of Passengers	OUTWARDS	879,394
CARGO TRAFFIC	...	...	{	Principal IMPORTS	General merchandise, wines, foodstuffs, coal and timber.	
	...	...	{	Principal EXPORTS	Cars and general merchandise.	
PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive		...	South and West African; South American; Iberian; Scandinavian and Baltic.			

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC
NIL

SECTION V.—WATER SUPPLY
NO CHANGE

SECTION VI.
PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952
NO CHANGE

SECTION VII.—SMALLPOX

1. *Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district :*

The River Hospitals,
(Long Reach),
Dartford,
Kent.

2. *Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews :*

Ambulance of Canterbury City Council available on request.
Special ambulance crew provided by the same Authority.

3. *Name of smallpox consultant available :*

Dr. R. Fletcher,
30 Cheriton Gardens,
Folkestone,
Kent.

4. *Facilities for laboratory diagnosis for smallpox :*

Central Public Health Laboratory,
Colindale Avenue,
London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII.—VENEREAL DISEASE
NO CHANGE

SECTION IX. CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS 1956

TABLE D

Category:	Disease:	Number of cases during year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers:	Crew:	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Pneumonia ...	1	1	2
	Influenza... ..	1	—	1
	Measles ...	2	—	2
	Chicken Pox ...	1	—	1
	Whooping Cough ...	2	—	1
	Impetigo ...	1	—	1
	Gastro-enteritis ...	1	—	1
	Tonsillitis ...	—	2	2
	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival.	—	—	—	—
Cases landed from other ships.	—	—	—	—

SECTION X.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

Apart from one case reported as Malaria in a crew member, who subsequently died from pneumococcal septicaemia, no Malaria was reported in ships arriving at the port during the year.

SECTION XI.—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No measures were necessary during 1956.

In the event of finding plague-infected rats, vessels would be boomed off and fumigation of all compartments carried out with H.C.N.

SECTION XII.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats:

Trade of port consists chiefly of cross-channel traffic, vessels of which are subjected to half-yearly routine inspections in connection with the issue of the necessary certificates under Regulation 19 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

Additionally, any evidence of the presence of rodents on board in the interval would be immediately reported by the British Railways Authority.

Other vessels entering the port are subjected to routine inspection by the Port Health Inspectors.

Port of Dover approved and designated for the issue of both Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates under Regulation 19 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

2. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year:

Although no action was necessary during 1956, any rats found on ships would be sent for necessary examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Maidstone.

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor:

Deratting carried out by contractors, viz. Fumigation Services, Ltd., Barking, Essex, using Hydrogen Cyanide gas under direction of Port Health Inspectors.

Minor infestations are dealt with by the Local Authority's Rodent Operator using Warfarin mainly.

4. *Progress in the rat-proofing of ships:*

No actual measures requested during 1956. With regard to the cross-channel vessels, rat proofing of store rooms effectively maintained. Any deficiencies found in these or other vessels would be brought to the attention of masters and owners.

TABLE E

**RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM
FOREIGN PORTS**

Category:							Number:
Black rats	—
Brown rats	—
Species not known	—
Sent for examination	—
Infected with Plague	—

On only one vessel was there found evidence of rat infestation: this was not of recent origin. As the vessel was due to sail on the day of inspection, poisoned baits were deposited as a precautionary measure and the Master advised as to the action to be taken in the case of possible recurrence of rat indications.

On a second vessel, calling to land passengers from Australia, the Master reported the presence of an occasional rat on board during the voyage. The Health Authority of the next British Port of Call was advised.

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued During the Year for Ships from Foreign Ports

No. of Deratting Certificates issued:		Total:		Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued: 6.	Total Certificates issued: 7.
After fumigation with:	After trapping: 3.	After Poisoning: 4.	Total:		
H.C.N. 1.	Other fumigant (state method) 2.		5.		
—	—	—	—	25	25

SECTION XIII. INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G
Inspections and Notices

Nature and number of Inspections (including re-inspections):		Notices served:		Result of serving Notices:
		Statutory Notices:	Other Notices:	
BRITISH VESSELS	... 115	—	—	—
FOREIGN VESSELS	... 83	—	—	—
TOTAL	... 198	—	—	—

REMARKS: One British vessel was treated for flea infestation during the year.

SECTION XIV.
PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS,
1934 and 1948
NO CHANGE

SECTION XV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS
 (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

1. *List of Medical Inspectors holding Warrants of Appointment:*

Medical Officer of Health

Dr. T. J. Nicholl

Drs. C. P. K. Toland and P. H. Garrard

Drs. D. W. J. Radcliffe, D. W. Hall and R. J. L. Davis

Dr. T. J. Cobbe.

2. *List of other staff engaged on this work:*

Mrs. K. A. Walker (resigned 28.9.56) Aliens Nurse

Miss E. Joy Relief Nurse

Miss A. E. Knott Relief Nurse

Mrs. C. L. Whitehorn Relief Nurse

3. *Organisation of work:*

No change.

4. *Nature and Amount of Aliens Traffic:*

Number of Aliens arriving at the Port:

	Year:		
	1954	1955	1956
Total Aliens:	180,329	236,019	252,615

Aliens dealt with by the Medical Inspector:—

Year	Total Aliens	Medically Examined	Percentage of Total Medically Examined
1954	180,329	6,310	3.49
1955	236,019	8,395	3.56
1956	252,615	8,817	3.49

Categories in which Aliens were examined :—

1.	Holding Ministry of Labour Permits	...	...	8,160
2.	Intending to make their home in the United Kingdom	...	...	324
3.	Visitors	...	...	310
4.	Business Visitors	...	...	—
5.	Returning Residents	...	...	14
6.	Aliens in transit	...	...	9
7.	Others	...	...	—
				<hr/> 8,817 <hr/>

The certificates issued to the Immigration Officer numbered 103, nine of the aliens concerned being refused permission to land.

The rate of certificates issued in respect of aliens examined was 1.17% compared with 0.70% for the year 1955.

5. *Accommodation for medical inspection and examination:*

Admiralty Pier:

Inspection of aliens carried out in main Immigration Hall immediately on disembarkation. Two medical rooms provided in main Hall for more detailed inspection and examination as required.

Ferry Dock:

One medical room provided in main building for examination of aliens.

Eastern Dock:

Two medical rooms provided.

SECTION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS

(arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died from infectious disease).

Interment as soon as possible by arrangement with local Cemeteries Department. Fully equipped mortuary provided by Local Authority for use if required.

TABLE 1
NATIONALITIES EXAMINED AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED

	Nationality:	Males	Fe- males	Child- ren	Total	No. of Certi- ficates
Baltic States	{ Latvian, Poles and Finns	4	20	—	24	1
	{ U.S.S.R.	—	2	—	2	—
	{ Norwegians, Swedes and Danes ...	13	70	2	85	—
Middle and Western European States	{ German	325	3045	5	3375	20
	{ Austrian	76	451	4	531	7
	{ Swiss	45	364	1	410	2
	{ French	61	114	6	181	7
	{ Belgian	33	41	2	76	3
	{ Italian	1372	1734	131	3237	29
	{ Spanish and Portu- guese	87	323	1	411	2
	{ Czechs and Jugo- Slavs	33	119	31	183	3
	{ Luxembourg and Liechtenstein ...	2	9	—	11	—
	{ Dutch	8	39	—	47	—
Eastern European States	{ Hungarian	22	25	9	56	4
	{ Rumanian and Bul- garian	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Greeks	20	65	3	88	14
Egypt, Syria, Libya & Asiatic States	{ Lebanese	1	4	—	5	—
	{ Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Iran ...	14	1	1	16	6
	{ Tunis, Israel ...	12	4	2	18	2
	{ Yemen	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Turkish, Armenian	4	3	3	10	2
	{ Syrian, Libyan ...	—	3	—	3	—
	{ Chinese	—	6	—	6	—
	{ Japanese	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Siamese	—	—	—	—	—
North & South America	{ Central and South America	—	2	—	2	—
	{ U.S.A.	2	3	—	5	1
	{ Stateless	13	17	5	35	—
	TOTALS ...	2147	6464	206	8817	103

TABLE (2)
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

	Total:	Number subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector:	Certificates Issued:				Trans- migrants
			Unsound mind or mentally defect- ive: (A)	Undesir- able for medical reasons: B(1)	Physical Incapacity and/or likely to require medical treatment: B(2)	Conditionally landed for further medical examination: (C)	
(a) Total number of Aliens landing at the Port	251,979	8808	—	—	91	3	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer ...	636	9	1	1	7	—	—
Total Aliens arriving	252,615	8817	1	1	98	3	—

Number of Vessels attended by the Medical Inspector ... 1,389 (including 36 liners).

SECTION XVII. FOOD INSPECTION

(1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940.

Article of Foodstuffs	FRANCE		BELGIUM		ITALY		SPAIN		HOLLAND		ALGERIA		ISRAEL		CANARY ISL.	
	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.
Preserved Fruit	6910	3	—	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh Fruit ...	189	10	—	—	3003	4585	14	39	1	—	—	1413	4	214	0	—
Frozen Fruit...	31	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables ...	23	14	—	—	254	1356	9	2000	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canned Snails	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooked Meats		1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spices	4	10	—	—	55	8½	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweetbreads ...		17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	144	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Food	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	—	—	410	18½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frozen Fish ...	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned Fish ...	—	—		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoked Fish...	—	—		3½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shrimps	—	—	7	2¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicory	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuts	—	—	—	—	67	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frozen Prawns	—	—	—	—	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dates		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	16	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Puree	30	0	—	—	33	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh Truffles		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserves	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	7364	3½	428	6	3421	15½	5943	13	2039	16	11	16	1413	4	214	0

GRAND TOTAL : 20,836 tons 14 cwts.

No foodstuffs from the above imports were condemned during the year as being unfit for human consumption.

Following a collision at sea, approximately 58 tons of mutton and pork contaminated by sea water were landed for disposal. The meat was released on receipt of an undertaking that it would be diverted to industrial purposes.

2. *Action under Articles 11 and 12 of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937:*

Details of Consignment:

1. Bundles Sausage Casings (20½ lbs.)
2. Bundles Sausage Casings (½ lb.)
3. Ham (15 lbs.)

Action taken:

- Detained and exported.
Detained and exported.
Detained and exported.

All the above were consigned by parcel post and were received at the G.P.O. Foreign Parcels Section; none was accompanied by an Official Certificate.

3. *Number of Samples of Food examined by:—*

(a) Bacteriologist	...	...	NIL
(b) Analyst	...	...	18

1. *Dates* (French): Sample sound, of good appearance and free from preservatives; clean.
2. *Smoked Salmon* (Belgian): Can in good condition internally and externally. No signs of deterioration of contents which were free from poisonous metals and preservatives.
3. *Canned Natural Snails* (French): Sample free from lead and arsenic but contained copper to extent of 27 parts per million in dried snails; in the residual liquid there was copper to the extent of 2 parts per million. While the amount of copper was, in the opinion of the Public Analyst, high enough to call for comment, it could not be regarded as sufficient to render the snails injurious in any way.
4. *Grape Fruit* (Israelian): Thiourea not present.
5. *Canned Truffles* (French): Genuine French truffles, free from preservatives and poisonous metals.
6. *Drained Cherries* (French):
7. *Drained Cherries* (French):
8. *Drained Cherries* (French):

} From one consignment.

The samples were free from benzoate preservative and injurious metallic contamination. Sulphite preservative was present to the extent of 30 parts per million, calculated as sulphur dioxide, in Sample No. 8, and the amount was within the limit set by the Preservatives Regulations; Samples

6 and 7 were free from sulphite preservatives. Sample Nos. 6 and 7 were darker than the normal product, No. 7 more so than No. 6; the Public Analyst remarked that No. 7 appeared to have been over-cooked and that some of the sugar had been converted into caramel which could have coloured the cherries. Although these last two samples had to be regarded as satisfactory they could only be described as of poor quality.

9. *Canned Peas* (French): Can free from corrosion and contents free from toxic metals and sulphite preservative.
10. *Butter* (French): Free from foreign fats and rancidity. Boron preservative was not present and the moisture content was 15.1 per cent.
11. *Greengages* (Spanish): Sample free from arsenical contamination and sulphur; powdery deposit free from toxic metals. Powder on fruit appeared to be inert and was possibly the "filler" used in an insecticide; it contained no harmful material.
12. *Butter* (French): Free from foreign fats and rancidity. Preservative was not found in the sample which contained 15.6% moisture.
13. *Drained Cherries* (French): Clean and firm, containing sulphur preservative to the extent of 100 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.
14. *Tomato Puree* (French): Free from sulphite and boric preservative. Arsenic was not found and the amount of copper was 6 parts per million.
15. *Crystallised Fruit* (French): Sulphite preservative present to the extent of 95 parts per million; neither poisonous metals nor arsenic were found.
16. *Crystallised Angelica* (French): Sample free from preservatives and toxic metals; no prohibited colour.
17. *Drained Cherries* (French): Sulphite preservative present to the extent of 100 parts per million as sulphur dioxide; poisonous metals were not found.
18. *Dates* (Algerian): Free from sulphur and boron preservatives. Sample free from excessive dirt and neither arsenic nor poisonous metals were found.

BUCKLAND PRESS
199 LONDON ROAD
DOVER

